THE MORMON WAR.

Additional from the Utah Expedition-Interesting Private Letter from an Officer in Camp, &c.,

IMPORTANT NEWS IF TRUE.

COL. JOHNSTON'S COMMAND ATTACKED BY THE MOR MONS-ONE HUNDRED UNITED STATES TROOPS KILLED-COL. JOHNSTON FORCED TO RETREAT. The San Francisco papers of the 5th inst., received by the Northern Light, which arrived at this port

last evening, contain the following:-The steamer Commodore, which arrived yesterday from Oregon, brought important news regarding the Salt Lake Expedition. Nichols & Co. furnish us with the following despatch:—

with the following despatch:—

PORTLAND, Nov. 27, 1857.

By the steamer Mountain Buck, yesterday from Cascades, we have a report that an express came from Col. Johnston, of the Salt Lake Expedition, with intelligence that the Mormons had cut off his train, and killed 180 of his then, and that he had been forced to retreat. The above news was sent to Col. Steptoe, at Fort Walla Walla.

The Portland papers of Nov. 28 do not contain this news, but it is the custom with country weekly papers to print their edition a day or two shead, in order that it may reach country subscribers on the day of publication. Passengers assure us that such a report was current at Portland on the sailing of the steamer. The new was sent to Col. Steptoe, at Fort Wallawalla, from Nience it was carried to the Cascades on the Columbia river, and from thence to Portland, which last place it reached on the 26th of November.

vember.

The steamer Republic, which left Portland twelve hours later than the Commodore, confirms the circu-lation of the report, but gives no further details.

We give this report as we find it, but have no faith in its truth. Our last accounts from Col. John ston's command were to the 8th of November. At that date he was moving towards Fort Bridger at the rate of three miles a day, and had had no collision with the Mormons. It is hardly possible that news of a later date than Nov. 8 could have reached Portland in the brief space of nineteen days.

INTERESTING PRIVATE LETTER FROM THE CAMP.

BLACK FORK, 16 miles from FORT BRIDGER, Nov. 7, 1857.

DEAR ****:-You see how slowly large mass move when clogged with broken down ox trains and debilitated mules, and snow is falling in our path, We have been wanting snow for a long time, and now we have it in abundance sufficient to protect the grass from being burnt, and not too much to clog our march. We could not have moved a day earlier with any safety, as the Mormons stood ready to apply the match to prairies of grass, which, once on fire, would have been destruction to large portions of our supplies. The enemy did not expect us to come this way, and have left us large fields of grass for our animals during our short halts. We will proba bly move to-morrow. C- C- has just reported all the supply trains up, and the good is in excellent

* * * No small force can render the route safe for trains. The Mormons have their emissaries and incendiaries at every station, and spies and sentinels on every hill, and of course, guarded with so little care as are supply trains generally by teamsters alone, no train unless guarded by soldiers can reach this valley without their will.

I spoke to you in my last about the Chevenne Pass; I should have said Bridger's, the route pro posed by Bryan. Another error I made was in the map-Fort Supply is on Smith's Fork, about south from Bridger twelve miles. Both of these places are reported destroyed, but I do not believe it. The route by the Cheyenne Pass is the old Cherokee road. and is much longer than the others. The army is in good health and fine spirits. Much,

oh! wonderfully cheered by the arrival of the Colonel, (Johnston), who inspires confidence and gives courage where it appeared to be wanting before. He will not disappoint the expectations of the go vernment in any manner. The officers generally are a fine set of young, active, energetic men. * * * The elements have been against us, though if they had been otherwise we could not have advanced, or rather should not. We cannot reach our destination this winter, and compelled, as we will be, to make our homes in the mountains we will come forth in the spring intact with light hearts and vigorous arms.

You have nothing to fear for us; we will winter well, and not be trammelled in the spring by a large train. The inclemency of the season is too great to trust to keeping open communications, and, besides, we are not in the least sure of our messengers set falling into the hands of Mormons. sides, we are not in the least sure of our messengers not falling into the hands of Mormons.

All our trains were near being destroyed. The plans were all consummated.

Well, good-bye till spring. We hear nothing of Cooke or the Governor. I expect we will be compelled to winter at Bridger and send the cattle and horses to Henry's Fork.

OUR UTAH CORRESPONDENCE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 8, 1857. A Mormon Account of What the Mormons are Doing-Conference at Salt Lake City-The Mormons Ready for the Fight-Gen. Harney not Heard From-Exchanging Clothing and Grain in Preparation for the Struggle-Forts Bridger and Supply Eurned by the Mormons-The Inhabitants of the Territory on the Qui Vive-Drawing Pluck for the Present From What Is to Be One Hundred Years Hence, &c.—A Mormon Prophecy for 1945—How New York Will be Engulphed and a Copy of The Herald Dug Out-A New Signification for the Eagle and Goddess of Li-

Our semi-annual Conference terminated vesterday. The News being printed in advance of its date, to be ready for the departure of this morning's mail, prevents the insertion of the Conference minutes. You will receive them by next mail, together with the sixteenth general epistle, i. e., should we have the privilege of sending to the East another mail. Of this we are uncertain, as it may please our would-be masters to stop the California mail, as they have, at their own good pleasure, to show their brief authority, closed up the route via Independence. We have long suffered from the tyranny of men in authority; but in the stoppage of the mail we have the satisfaction of seeing that the government cut off its own means of gaining important information. This is something in these days of retribution.

Of the Conference, I may say it was a time of great rejoicing. I have never seen a better spirit prevailing with this people than that which is now daily manifest, and was particularly visible during the sessions of the Conference. The reformation began just in time to separate the tares from the wheat; and now, when faithful, valiant hearted, men are and now, when faithful, valiant hearted, men are wanted, thank God the corrupt have been shaken to the East and to California in time to inflame the armies of the tyrant to rush on to their destruction; for the Lord our God will stand by the oppressed and will "speed the right," and if "Old Bright" does not find that out before, he will when he rejoins the oppressors of this people who have gone to their own place.

oppressors of this people who have gone to their own place.

The brethren who spoke at Conference were filled with the Spirit of the Lord, and unreservedly witnessed before High Heaven their determination to do right and sacrifice all things for the establishment of the Kingdom of God, and the assembled thousands made the sir to resound with their approbative amen. Tuesday and Wednesday were days which will long be remembered. We may never have another opportunity of holding Conference in the valleys where we have long and arduously labored to make home sweet; but, whether or no, liberty on the mountains is preferred to slavery and the abominations which tyrants seek to introduce among ds; and for this spirit, so abundantly shared by the inhabitants of the Territory, my soul praises God our Father, Jesus Christ, the Holy Ghost, the angels of Heaven, and my tongue cries aloud by day and by night—"Hosannah! Hosannah to God and the Lamb!"

The brethren and sisters are exchanging freely of their abundance, so that those who were ill-provided with clothing are being supplied by those who were more favored with a good supply. The emigrants who have come in recently, well supplied with many things not in abundance in the Territory exchange against grain, &c., so by this means every family is better provided for the coming strongle than what the most sanguine could have anticipated. We have labored diligently in putting in early crops, and truly we can say that we are blessed temporarily and spiritually. Health is remarkably good at present, and has been for some time back.

We learned that General Harney had been replaced in the command of the expedition against Utah by Colonel Johnston, but where he is or how we have not positively learned. We are not advised of who is in The brethren and sisters are exchanging freely of

command of the advanced troops, but he is before this acquainted with our decision to keep out of the valleys the armed bands he has brought up to our mountains. I enclose you two copies of the Governor's proclamation, by which you will learn our true position. Copies of the same, with other things, have been sent on to him for his edification. If he had any doubts on our intentions, they were dissipated on Saturday last. Having learned that the invaders were calculating to winter in forts Bridger and Supply, the boys went out and burned our improvements there, so that their hopes of resting comfortably at our expense will have to undergo some slight modification. This was done, I am informed, in sight of the mercenary bands.

In the East you will probably be well posted on all that is going to be done with us. We have learned enough of the dreadful things; but there is a common saying that it takes two to make a bargain. When it is all over both sides will be better able to speak with precision. The inhabitants of the Territory are on the qui vive, very diligent in every good work, and the right men in the right place everywhere. Life without the liberties for which our fathers fought and died is not desirable. We would be unworthy of our honored sires if for the perpetuation of those rights we would shrink, in the hour of trial, where they are not only threatened, but a giant effort is made to wrest them from us. not only threatened, but a giant effort is made to

not only threatened, but a giant effort is made to wrest them from us.

In 1845, during our heavy trials in Nauvoo, and immediately preceding our expulsion from that place, a prophecy was revealed in a vision to one of us as to what would be the state of things one hundred years hence. A new "temple of the Lord in Zion" was revealed, the towers sparkling with diamonds—a pillar of fire, as the sun rose majestically, mellowed into a white cloud, as a shade for the temple from the heat. The dwellings had the appearance of precious stones, and the streets glittered with gold. The great earthquake mentioned by John and other prophets had levelled the mountains and the whole earth, and the sea rolled back as it was in the beginning. A magnificent feast day of the Lord was given to Joseph and Hyrum Smith for being martyred. In digging for the foundation of the new temple, near where the great city of New York once stood, a large square tin box was dug up, containing a copy of the Herald. It contained a record of fires destroying \$25,000,000 of property, and a large number of murders, suicides, riots, robberies, hints of expected war and columns of divisions among the churches about slavery, Onderfonking, and the right of way; and the Archer of Paradise remarks that all that was transacted in the "last days of Babylon, before Satan was bound." A silver coin was found, containing the words "United States of America" and "Half Dollar" around the image of an eagle on one side, and a woman sitting on the word "Liberty," and holding up a night cap between thirteen stars over 1845 on the other. The only idea that could be gathered from all this was that the government had fallen from the splendor of an eagle to the pleasure of women, and was holding up the night cap as a token that the only liberty enjoyed then was starlight liberty, "because their deeds were evil." Another coin had the appearance of gold, with "Five Dollars" upon it; but it was found to be brass. The prophets awoke perfectly enamored of the vision, and now

Temple of Zion.

MORE MORMON CORRESPONDENCE.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

The following is a copy of a letter written by Elias Smith, who is the Postmaster at Salt Lake City, to Silas Smith, one of the Mormon elders who arrived here from the Sandwich Islands, whither he has been as a missionary. Elias Smith is a cousin of the famous Mormon prophet, Jo. Smith. The letter will be found to contain much interesting intelligence, and also corroborates the previously received information to the effect that the Mormons intend to resist the United States forces:—

GRAT SAIN LAKE CITY, Sept. 6, 1857.

BRO. SILAS—This evening, after supper and by the dim light of a candle, I sit down to write you some of the news of the day, aithough I hardly know where to direct it that you may receive it at the earliest date.

My health is none the best. My wives and children are well; so are Mary Jane and George, who live with us. Sarah has gone home—was well; as also your folks, one and all, a tew days since; and it is generally healthy in and throughout the mountains, aithough death takes away, now and then, one of the Saints. Among others, on Fricay last, the 3d inst., Hilevette, wife of Jesse J. Fuller, died at Provo. Her husband left home on the 25th of August, with a company of fifty men, under command of Capt. Joseph Clark, to guard in the emigration and look out for Uncle Sam's army, which has been preparing to come to Utah all summer, to teach us morals and obedience to law. One hundred men went from this city on the same errand. They are yet out, and I do not know when they will return.

When desse left, his wife was well as usual; she was

they will return.

When Jesse left, his wife was well as usual; she soon taken sick, and by her death Jesse has lost a goo companion, and Esther's little children a mother—for such she has been to them since Esther's death. The such she has been to them since Estier's death. They are now without any one to see after them in particular, though I know that Elizabeth and Sarah will do what they can to see after and take care of them till Jesse returns. It will be a bad stroke to him, as he thought much of his wife. Her constitution was naturally feeble; still we had hoped that she would be more bealthy as she increased in years; but it has been otherwise ordered, to which we have to submit.

time be waiting on folks calling at the office, as they are
this morning.

In relation to Uncle Sam's expedition to this Territory
that so much has been said about this summer, I will say,
in short, that it bids fair to be a most magnificent failure.
Gen. Harney, who was to command it, has been appointed
military Governor of Kansas, where war again rages, and
the most efficient part of the troops ordered here have
been detained to keep peace in that bleeding Territory.
Colonel Johnston. commanding in Texas, has been appointed to the command of the Utah expedition, which was reduced to 1,600 men, all told; and by express on Saturday duced to 1,600 men, all told; and by express on Saturday last, we learn that 400 or 500 of these have described already, leaving about 1,100, and at that rate there will not be many left by the time they reach here, if they come this side of Fort Laramie, which is much doubted. The advance guard was about one hundred miles below Fort Laramie when the express passed them, about the 25th of August. Col. Sumner, who has been hunting after the Cheyennes all summer, has had a brush with them. His report says that he killed nineteen and burnt up some three hundred lodges, with a less of two men killed and nine wounded. The wounded man were sent to Fort Kearnes, with an escort of twenty five men under Capt. The last account of the contract of the ed to the command of the Ctan expedition, which wa duced to 1,600 men, all told; and by express on Satu

nine wounded. The wounded man were sent to Fort Kearney, with an escort of twenty-five men under Capt. Foote.

The last accounts from that party they were within twenty-five miles of Fort Kearney, five days before J. R. Murdock, who brought in the express, came past that post. What has become of them no one knew. The presumption is that the Cheyennes know more about them than any white man. Of the beef cattle that were in the rear of the army en route for Utah, the Cheyennes had stolen and ran off one drove of between eight and nime hundred head, and the persons in charge of the other drove or droves had turned their backs toward Fort Leavenworth—so if the army should come here this fail, there will be no beef for them, for they cannot get it here. Much of their freight is this side Fort Laramie, some near Green river, and the Quartermaster is expected here to morrow to make arrangements for quartering the troops during the winter. I think he had better make arrangements for quarteris further east, as they are not to winter in Utah—that is decreed!

Now I must close. When you come home, and those with you, come well prepared with arms and ammunition, if you can get them in California. Guns are in great demand here, and powder and ball scarce, though much needed. Do the best you can—and may God bless you for ever, is the prayer of your brother. ELIAS.

P. S.—Yesterday, Thomas B. Marsh was on the stand, having arrived on Saturday from the States. He seems humble and penitent, is broken down, and looks like an old man. He told the people that if they wanted to see the fruits of apostacy, to look at him. I could but pity him from the bottom of my heart.

E. LETTER FROM A MORMON.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 18.]

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LETTER FROM A MORMON.

[From the Chichmati Commercial, Dec. 18.]

A friend permits us to copy a portion of a private letter received from a Mormon relative. The letter is dated Sentember 4. A considerable portion of it relates to the sufferings of the Mormons in times past, and the services they rendered the United States in the Mexican war. Of this year's crops of the saints he says:—"We have raised the heaviest crops of grain and vegetables that I ever saw. Some fields of wheat have averaged over seventy bushels per acre. already threshed, and it is thought that some of the fields will turn out as much as eighty bushels per acre. Corn is in proportion, and so are potatoes and vegetables generally." Of the feelings of the saints at the prospect of invasion he says:—"There was never a time when the saints felt more united than at the present time, and more vigorous in the blessings of God. We hear that Uncle Sam is sending out about six thousand men soldiers, teamsters, &c., to force a Governor on as, and other officers. Well, we have never as yet resisted any of Uncle Sam's officers, and we would not now if the officers would have come alone and behaved themselves. But the idea of their coming with such force looks rather bad; and they have stopped the mail from coming from the East to this place—that also looks bad. I think Uncle Sam ought to look back a little at the time when our pilgrim fathers broke the yoke of oppression by foreign; power. * Uncle Sam owes the people of this Territory \$100,000, which is their honest due, and now refuses to pay us. He has suffered us to be driven and broken up five times without making us any refress." The writer expresses great confidence that the Lord will take care of the Mormons, and exhorts his friend with deep fervency to "be faithful, so that the spirit of God may give you light so as to understand the things of God."

A Case of Crim. Cov. in St. Louis—The scan-

A CASE OF CRIM. CON. IN ST. LOUIS.—The scandal loving portion of St. Louis have had a treat last week, in the case of Mrs. Bridget Barrow, arraigned before the Recorder of a charge of adultery, alleged to have been committed with a young man named Edward Curry, who was in her husband's employ. It was proven, and was not denied, that the two were very fond of each other, and were often known to indulge in very warm and loving caresses. The husband, suspecting that all was not right, took two of his fairends with him, and entered his wife's room at two o'clock on Friday morning last, and found her enjoying the company of her paramour. Curry fired his pistol at Barrow, but as the ball had been privately drawn, no great harm was done. The young man was arrested and held to bail in \$1,000 to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill. On the trial for adultery, the counsel for defendant moved for a discharge, on the grodnd that the criminality, if any existed, was not proven to be "open, gross and notorious," as required by the statute. The motion was taken under advisement.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Pasting Up Matters During the Recess of Congress,

&c.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1857. The Congressional Recess-The Black Republican -Senator Douglas in New York-The Proposed Walker Dinner-General Quitman and the Neu trality Laws, &c., &c.

There is much good feeling expressed among nembers this morning at their contemplated holiday of ten days. If I am not mistaken in my guess. this recess is particularly acceptable to the black republicans, a majority of whom will leave for their nomes and and the neighboring States, to work up Kansas capital and excite public opinion against the administration until their coming together again. I am informed that Judge Douglas will spend some of the time in your city, consulting with friends and arranging matters for a public demonstration, which is to be given solely with a view to the glorification of the Senator. This is modert, but it is thorough Douglasana. You must expect an invitation to the Senator to accept of a dinner that was intended, but not given to Walker; for it seems that \$2,000 had been subscribed for the latter object, which amount is still in the hands of the committee of arrangements, and must be disposed of without further delay.

These ten days intermission will bring Congress again together sabout the time with the arrival of the Lecompton constitution. It would, indeed, be a pity if all the fine calculations and arrangements entered into by the Douglas and the republican manceuvrers should, after all, prove a miserable failure. I confess I am somewhat of this opinion, and should not be surprised to find the South introduce a measure at the opening of the debate upon the new constitution that will place hors du combat all the speculations of these carnest and well intentioned agitators. This certainly would be bad for Douglas and of the time in your city, consulting with friends and

at the opening of the debate upon the new constitution that will place hors du combat all the speculations of these earnest and well intentioned agitators. This certainly would be bad for Douglas and
his devoted supporters among the government employes in the city of New York and in Boston.

There exists a doubt in the minds of many
whether this Kansas imbroglio can be kept alive beyond the month of January. In this event a new
national issue will be required, and can be furnished
without difficulty. General Quitman stands ready
with his Neutrality bill, which has an eye, among
other improvements, to the seizure and annexation
of Cuba, Northern Mexico and Lower California.
It is supposed by some that the General's bill for the
abrogation of the neutrality laws may help to shape
out a re-organization of the democratic party.

The suggestion, which is freely canvassed, is by
no means acceptable to certain of the members of
the diplomatic corps, who prefer the Kansas agitation at present to all other agitations. But the gallant General's resolute, and I may venture to assert
that the bill alluded to will be introduced by him in
the House of Representatives at an early day. Any
movement that may have for its object the nationalizing of parties, will meet with the strongest opposition from the several sectional divisions in Congress.

There is, however, no questioning the fact that

There is however, no questioning the fact that there is at this moment a strong conservative party in this same Congress, which can be rallied on a common platform when a progressive question is brought before them for action and decision. Gen. Quitman thinks he has such a question in his Neutrality act. This, however, is to be ascertained.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1857. The Treaty with Nicaragua-Will Martinez Ratify it? Walker's Chances, de., de.

There seems to be considerable uneasiness about the ratification of the late treaty with Nicaragua among those interested in the speedy opening of the Transit route through that State. No one acquainted with Central American politics ever believed that this treaty would be ratified by the government of Martinez. It will be considered as calculated solely to protect American interests, and as, under certain circumstances, authorizing the use of United States forces in Nicaraguan territory to insure this protecforces in Nicaraguan territory to insure this protection, whilst it only guarantees to that State what she has always owned, and until very lately actually possessed, and what she deems herself fully competent to regain and protect; that the treaty is in every respect favorable to American interests, whilst it forces Nicaragua into the hamiliating confession that she cannot protect her own territory and needs the assistance of a foreign Power. This may be true; but Martinez and his partisans are not the men to thus publicly acknowledge it. Besides, it would be, in a public capacity, denying what he and his party have always maintained and confirm and endorsewhat his political enemies, the liberals or democrats, assert—that the present race of Nicaraguans cannot, unaided, govern the country.

The contract made by the democrats with General Hornsby to bring five hundred armed colonists to the country, who should become citizens and settle on the Costa Rican frontier or along the Transit route, and the decree of ex-President Rivas offering two hundred and fifty acres of land to settlers who became citizens of the country, so violently denounced by Martinez and his partisans, will be proven to have been sound policy, for it cannot be disputed but that policy that looks to the protection of a country by its own citizens, although a portion of them be adopted and of foreign birth, is far superior to that which tion, whilst it only guarantees to that State what she

on citizens, although a portion of them be ac and of foreign birth, is far superior to that which would submit it, or any portion of it, to the protec-

would submit it, or any portion of it, to the protection of a foreign Power.

Martinez owes his position as President of Nicaragua to the Central American alliance. The governments forming this alliance believe—and nothing that this government can do or say, so long as the doctrine of "manifest destiny" is occasionally proclaimed from the forum and the press, will drive them from the position—that the United States is anxious to possess herself of the whole country. They believe, as they say, that "the voracious Northern eagle is calmly hovering over us, only awaiting a favorable opportunity to fasten his greedy talons upon us."

The profiered protection to the Transit route, with the recommendation of President Buchanan to abolish the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, will be considered the first step towards occupation and final anexation, and will be opposed by the entire Central American alliance, and of course by their creature, Martinez. It is extremely doubtful, if Martinez were free to act in this matter, that he would consent to the ratification of a treaty that did not make England, and, if possible, France—the model government of the "Servil" party of Central America—a party to the protection of the Transit route. He is distinguished even among his partisans for his hatred to Americans, and would be the last man to consent to anything that might tend to the increase of American influence in that quarter.

The quarrel between him and his friend, partisan and former protector, Mora, is like those domestic fends between him who meddles with them a sound abusing, if not a sound thrashing, by the united efforts of the contending parties. The latter will be the fate of Walker unless he gets plenty of recruits. This quarrel tended to divert the attention of the "liberals" from the "reforms," as the concentration of all the powers of the government into the hands of that illiterate Zambo, Carrera, of Guatemala, was termed, and which "reforms" both Mora and Martinez are striving to adopt.

Mora and Martinez have doubtless, ere this, agreed upon us."

The proffered protection to the Transit route, with

that illiterate Zambo, Carrera, of Guatemaia, was termed, and which "reforms" both Mora and Martinez are striving to adopt.

Mora and Martinez have doubtless, ere this, agreed to bury the hatchet until Walker is disposed of. Any other course would encourage a rising of the liberals or democrats—Walker's allies—and result not only in the overthrow of Mora and Martinez, but of all the existing governments of Central America—the Central American "holy alliance." This is well understood by their excellencies, Captain-General Carrera, Captain-General Mora, and the would be and will be—unless interfered with by Walker—Captains-General Martinez, Guardiola and Campos. A mutual agreement has no doubt, ere this, been made that Yrissarri's treaty shall not be ratified, but that the United States—in order to induce her to watch the Hilbasters more closely—shall be led to believe its ratification as certain. The treaty, after having been kept as long as possible, will be sent back to the United States, with a new minister, not refused, but amended in such a manner as to render amendments by our government necessary. It will then be returned to Nicaragua, when, if sufficient time shall have been gained for the disposal of Walker, it will be returned with amendments rendering it nugatory. It is believed, by those best acquainted with the subject, that, Senor Yrisarri, at the instance of the British and French Ministers, despatched a messenger by the last California steamer to Nicaragua, with instructions to withhold the ratification of the treaty until it could be known what course these governments would take in case Walker should get a foothold in Nicaragua and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty be abolished. Certain it is that Senor Yrisarri rather hurriedly despatched a messenger by the last California steamer, and that this messenger, the renowned fillbuster (Copiel Schlessinger, is said to have intimated to a friend that such was the character of his mission.

Washington, Dec. 25, 1857. United States—in order to induce her to watch the fillbusters more closely—shall be led to believe its ratification as certain. The treaty, after having been kept as long as possible, will be sent back to the United States, with a new minister, not refused, but amended in such a manner as to render amendments by-our government necessary. It will then be returned to Nicaragua, when, if sufficient time shall have been gained for the disposal of Walker, it will be returned with amendments rendering it nugatory. It is believed, by those best acquainted with the subject, that Senor Yrisarri, at the instance of the British and French Ministers, despatched a messenger by the last California steamer to Nicaragua, with instructions to withhold the ratification of the treaty until it could be known what course these governments would take in case Walker should get a foothold in Nicaragua and the Clayton-Bulver treaty be abolished. Certain it is that Senor Yrisarri rather hurriedly despatched a messenger by the last California steamer, and that this messenger, the renowned filibuster Cobinel Schlessinger, is said to have intimated to a friend that such was the character of his mission.

Washington, Dec. 25, 1857.

7he News from Fuccian—Hostilities Not Fed Decr.

The despatch from New York, which appears in the papers, purporting to come by way of Havana from Yucatan, to 5th inst., is certainly incorrect, as we have advices from Campeachy up to the 7th inst., which states nothing of the cessation of hostilities, but brings intelligence that the beseiged Campeachers have "plenty of arms, powder and ball," but brings intelligence that the beseiged Campeachers have "plenty of arms, powder and ball," but brings intelligence that the beseiged Campeachers have "plenty of arms, powder and ball,"

with four or five armed vessels cruising on the coast, and other information, shewing that they are prepared for a long seige, except in articles of food. Campeachy is one of the best fortified cities in Span ish America. It is enclosed with a heavy and sub-

Campeachy is one of the best fortified cities in Spanish America. It is enclosed with a heavy and substantial bastion wall, built entirely of stone, and capable of withstanding any attack from Mexican ordnance. Back of the city, however, the land is somewhat elevated, and from this commanding position, the government forces bombarded the city. This force, which had been from 600 to 800 strong, has, at recent advices, been diminished 400 by the government withdrawing that number of troops and sending them to Merida to suppress an apparent insurrectionary movement at the capital.

The despatch published this morning states farther in support of its claim to authenticity, that the "Island of Carmen had submitted to the government." Now, Carmen is ninety miles southwest 5f Campeachy, and the city of Lagara del Carma is 120 miles distant from Campeachy. According to the most reliable advices from the peninsular, there had been no systematic effort on the part of the government to subdue Carma. The main operations of the government forces have been at Campeachy. But, as proof positive of the unreliable character of the despatch, we have only to refer to the closing paragraph, viz.: "The reported bombardment and capitulation of Sisal is said to be false." This despatch is more "false" and ridiculous than anything we have yet had from that troubled country. Let us look briefly into the facts. By various arrivals about the last of November, we had information of the capture of Sisal by the revolutionists. The news, as all information but the Mexican schooner Rafaela arrived at New Orleans on the 9th inst. with advices much later than those previously received. Her dates from Campeachy were to the 27th ult., and from the capital two days earlier. By this arrival positive and reliable information was received touching the operations before Sisal, and of the progress of the revolution, as well as of the counter efforts of the government. The New Orleans papers of the loth inst. thus speak of the Sisal affair:

By this arri

thus speak of the Sisal affair:

By this arrival our previous reports of the capture of Sisal by the Campeachy troops is confirmed. The attacking force was commanded by Andres Cepeda Peraza. He had one man killed and three wounded. The enemy lost three killed and six wounded. The victors captured four 24 pounders, one 16 pounder, two 12 pound carrenades, and a quantity of munisions. They also took several prisoners and a little armed vessel called the Carolina.

The Boletin thinks that the capture of Sisal has assured the triumph of the revolutionary party. Immediately afterward more than a hundred volunteers came over to the Campeachy people. The Boletin expected risings to follow in Merida and El Oriente.

This, certainly, is satisfactory as to the result of the httack upon Sisal. Information, however, has since reached here that the attack was rather a surprise, and that the government troops soon after recaptured the place. Sisal is important as the port of Merida, and its possession by the revolutionists would be fatal to the government. On this point the New Orleans press of the 11th thus notice the more recent advices than those brought by the newspapers which conveyed the news published on the 10th inst.:

We are this morning placed in possession of still further intelligence by the schooper Rafaela, from Campeachy the

which conveyed the news published on the 10th inst.:

We are this morning placed in possession of still further
intelligence by the schooner Rafaela, from Campeachy the
28th uitimo, than was at hand last evening. It is most interesting and important. The revolutionists had been repulsed from Sisal, which city and port were at last advices
in the hands of the government party.

It seems the bombardment of the town was a surprise,
and the revolutionists held it but a few days, till reinforcements could arrive from the interior.

The revolutionists, however, were not discouraged.
Some four or five armed brigs and schooners were cruising
between Campeachy and Sisal, and the latter port was in a
state of blockade.

My chiert in making this correction is to disabuse

My object in making this correction is to disabuse the public mind of false rumors which unscrupulous agents of a foreign Power now watching closely the movements on the peninsula of Yucatan will be constantly making, from this time forward, until their purpose is accomplished. The very latest published advices (those by the Rafaela and the steamer Tennessee from Vera Cruz) represent the condition of things on the peninsula as deplorable in the extreme. The white races were warring among themselves for a mere question of supremacy—the ins desiring to stay, and the outs striving to get the government—while the indigenous races were combined to a man in one dreadful and bloody effort to cut off all the whites and possess all the power and wealth of the country.

bined to a man in one dreadful and bloody effort to cut off all the whites and possess all the power and wealth of the country.

Backing the Indians in this work, it is alleged with every degree of truth, are the British at the Belize. Guns, powder, balls &c., &c., are freely furnished these ruthless savages by their Christian allies. The Indians, smarting under a conceived aggression of the most aggravated kind—that springing from a war of races—are most willing to receive this aid, and push forward a war of utter extermination against the whites, 'It is these Indians, and the power now urging them forward in their fierce and relentless warfare, that we will have to watch. With the political revolution now distracting a portion of Yucatan, we, as a government or as individuals, can have nothing te do, or feel the slightest interest in its termination one way or the other. It is simply a disturbance among themselves, which should not concern us in the least. Understanding, however, the operation of affairs down there, I was surprised by reading the despatch alluded to in the morning papers, and at once suspected its origin and motives. We have proven it to be utterly false and unreliable, emanating, if it came from Havana, from some emissary of that grasping nation now ruling at the Belize, and impatient for the possession of the whole of the peninsula, of which the Belize settlement now embraces some of the finest and most productive portion. "Watch" is the word that should be used toward that nation in all her operations South. She will literally have filled the measure of her amtive portion. used toward that nation in all her operations South. She will literally have filled the measure of her ambition if she can succeed in controlling the destines of tropical America, thereby accomplishing two vital objects—extending her own power and dominion and restraining that of the United States. Enpassant, if the facts could be ascertained, it would, in all probability, be seen that the despatch alluded to had its origin in this city. The recent news from Yucatan has, to the certain knowledge of the writer, greatly exercised certain diplomats here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1857. Applicants for Foreign Appointments.—The Pawne Indians.—New Indian Policy, &c., &c.

The papers in the State Department pertaining to onsulates and to missions abroad, and to applications for foreign appointments, have been sent for-The President will get this troublesome piece of work off his hands as soon as possible. The names of those ambitious to represent their country abroad is legion. Generally the most worthy but not most legion. Generally the most worthy but not most successful are those who are the least importunate. The practice has been to give where the cry was loudest and most incessant: especially was this the case during the last two administrations. Mr. Buchanan, however, has had great experience and knows men well, and will discriminate between real merit, which is usually unobtrusive, and the pretence of merit, which is generally accompanied by noise and pertinacious clamor. I remember an expression of the late sugacious Secretary Marcy, which shows how well he understood this. A week or two after the imaguration of Gen. Pierce a gentleman of the District of Columbia, then a clerk in one of the departments, applied for an important office in one of the newly organized Territories. Living in Washington, being in the habit of "going round" a great deal to the hotels and other places, mingling with members and Senators of Congress, being a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a leading man in the Jackson Democratic Association, and so forth—being, in fact, a man who "spread himself" extensively, he had great facilities for obtaining "recommendations." His recommendations and his industry in obtaining them were about the only merit he possessed for the position he sought. He had a formidable list of names and letters to back him, and President Pierce, who had promised the office to another, appointed him contrary to the wish of Mr. Marcy, who knew how easy it was to obtain a recommendation on paper from almost any member of Congress. On the friend of the gentleman to whom the President had first promised the place calling at the State Department, in disgust at the deception practised upon lim, Secretary Marcy said: "I told the President, sir, that man was not fit for the office; I told him he was too well recommended."

Among the gentlemen who are to have the unhapsuccessful are those who are the least importunate.

tisans and laborers, as instructors in the arts of life and in the principles and practice of agriculture. The Pawnees are to place a certain number of the young men of their nation as apprentices under these white instructors, to make them farmers, blacksmiths, gunsmiths, millers and so forth. There are to be not less than two manual labor schools for the children from the age of eight to sixteen, at which they must attend for nine months in the year, to teach them habits of industry at the same time they may be acquiring a common school education. Such are the wise and benevolent provisions of a treaty to civilize these primitive inhabitants of America. Had such a policy been inaugurated in the early ages of our history how much misery might have been spared an interesting race! and we should have avoided the painful remembrance of a deep stain on the character of our forefathers.

hrance of a deep stain on the character of our fore-fathers.

The territory of the Pawnees embraces a tract of country between the Platte and Niobrarah rivers, bounded on the east by lands heretofore ceded by the Omshas, and on the west by a line running parallel with the forks of the Platte, embracing about ten millions of acres. The Indians reserve a tract thirty miles long by fifteen miles wide—288,000 acres—on the Loup fork of the Platte. In reference to this selection of a reserve in that part of their country, Mr. Denver, the Commissioner, asked the chief of the Pawnees where they would like to make their permanent home. Pe-ta-na-sharo, the principal chief, said: "As my great father has given us the privilege to select our new home, my heart feels big," (putting his hand on his breast) "and all we ask is that we may go to our old home on the Loup fork, from where we were driven by the Sioux."

"and all we ask is that we may go to our old home on the Loup fork, from where we were driven by the Sioux."

The Pawnees are located while in Washington at "Jimmy Maher's," the usual abode of Indians while in this city; and his house is the "Indian Queen." Jimmy Maher, known as the friend and associate of Gen. Jackson, as a gardener, has a peculiar affinity for the Indian. It may be that this springs from the temporal advantages arising from his business, but philosophers in the science of physiology maintain that the affinity is more natural, and dates from a period antecedent to Columbus' discovery of America-that, in fact, they are of the same race. You are aware, Mr. Hekald, that learned Celts have claimed the American Indians as their own. Many traits of character are adduced as evidences, particularly those of bravery and impulsiveness. If the American Indians came from Ireland (as indeed all creation is said to have come by some of its patrictic philosophers), then the weighty question is solved without further argument.

There are certain traits of character of these interesting Indians—the Pawnees—now present in Washington, as to their memory and affection which I would notice. Mr. White, of the Indian Bureau, whom they had seen but for a short time in their country, was recognized and embraced with all the fullness of heart with which one dear friend meets another. The daughter of Major Dennison—a young lady of the age of thirteen, who has been among them and travelled with them—has so won their affections by association and by her childlike kindness and attention, that they are unhappy unless they see her every day. She first went with them to a railroad car or truck in Missouri, on their arrival there, and induced them to ride, on it. This was before the train started in which they were to travel. They were so astonished and delighted that they named her, after serious consultation, in their Indian language, "the Female Railroad."

I may give you an account of my dinner with Mr. Peta-na sharo, the

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1857.

The Foreign Appointments-Duff Green and the Iron Interests-The "Cards are Out" from Gov., Brown's-Gen. Walker's Prospects, &c.

It is understood that the foreign appointments will be considered and action taken upon them in the course of a few days. The open defection of some and the incipient defection of others among the leading men of the democratic party in the Northern States, cause the President to be more desirous of rewarding those who are "strong in the faith" in that section of the country. It is believed at the State Department that Gov. Price, of New Jersey, will be offered an important foreign mission. The "Jerseys" are considered "sound in the faith."

General Duff Green is in the field again. Vol. 1 and No. 1 of the American Statesman is out, and will be continued if it "receive sufficient patronage to defray the cost of publication." It is intended to be the "organ" of a movement to relieve the be the "organ" of a movement to relieve the railroad and iron interests of the country. The object of the movement, connected with which there is to be a Convention of those interested in railroads and the manufacture of iron, in Washington on the list of January, is to induce the government to capitalize the pay for mail service by railroads, which amounts to \$2,500,000 a year for twenty years, and to issue the amount, \$50,000,000, thus capitalized, in coupon bonds, chargeable on the revenues of the department and payable at the pleasure of the government. There are many details, but this is the basis of the scheme. Should the movement amount to anything worth notice, I

the movement amount to anything worth notice, I will inform you as it makes progress.

Cards of invitation have been issued for a grand entertainment at the Postmaster-General's for the 29th of December. From the well known liberality and wealth of Governor Brown, people anticipate a "great affair." The season is to be decidedly "gay."

The ledies are making great preparations for it. and weather." The season is to be used to it.

The ladies are making great preparations for it.

They say patriotically they will endeavor this winter.

They say patriotically they will endeavor this winter.

They say patriotically they will endeavor this winter. They say patriotically they will endeavor this winter, to soften down sectional and political asperities by festive re-unions. They deem this, and wisely, not only conducive to the union of the sexes, but to the perpetuation of the Union. Apropos to this, I occasionally hear men speak of a dissolution of the Union, but I never heard an American lady speak so; on the contrary, I heard last evening a charming girl, daughter of a Senator, check with a sort of shudder certain gentlemen who were discussing in certain contingencies the probability of such an event, remarking that such a thought ought not to be entertained, and that "should the Union be dissolved she would no longer have a country here." How characteristically expressive are these simple words of the pure American affection for our whole country which lies beneath sectional agitation and political strife.

General Walker's prospects are considered, even by his friends here, as hopeless. The President is determined to prevent him, if possible, receiving reinforcements from the United States, and without these his most sanguine friends do not expect he can be successful. The President looks upon him as a cold-hearted, selfish adventurer, calculated to do much mischief, and not having the power or nature to do any good in the distracted countries of Central America. The President, it is understood, is not opposed to the Americanization of the Isthmus routes, provided it be done in a proper manner, but he is opposed to Walker and his movement.

Letters to other Journals.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

Wassuseron, Dec. 20, 1867.

Our Relations with Mexico—Notables in Town.

The President in his, message, it is to be remarked, makes no allusion to Mexico or to our relations with that bewildered republic. The omission of any notice of our neighbor upon this occasion is very significant of an intention to take more specialmotice of her hereafter. The negotiations with Mexico, carried on under the late administration by our minister, Mr. Forsyth, in the city of Mexico, ended in a treaty project which was intended to seitle all difficulties between the United States and that government. But the treaty failed to receive the approbation of the Pierce administration, and was even more objectionable to the Buchanan administration.

A new treaty is on foot. It is barely time, therefore, for the President to show his hand on this subject.

Among the notables in town now are General Henningsen, of Nicaraguan fame, and "Mike Walsh." Gov. Geary, an ex-notable, has also exhumed himself, and I saw him at Willard's.

[Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.]

an ex-notable, has also exhumed himself, and I saw him at Wilard's.

[Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.]

[Washington, Dec. 21, 1857.

Sir W. Gore Ouseley's Mission-Object not Known-Central American Questions—Appointment of General Lamar—Flurry among Diplomats—Fucatan.

The nature of Sir Gore Ouseley's mission has not been fully communicated to our government. The correspondents from Washington are undoubtedly mistaken in alleging, on the 5th inst., that the object of his visit was made known to the Secretary of State. There has been more than one informal interview between Gen. Cass and Sir Gore Ouseley, but the true object of his mission has been certainly withheld. The decided tone of the President's message has doubtless contributed to this delay, and we think it questionable's whether the purpose of his visit will be communicated until positive instructions shall have been received from his own government.

Gentral American affairs are becoming more and more complicated. The truly American, patriotic and emphatic tone of the President's mersage has completely discomfitted those who have vanily hoped for a less decided and more conciliatory expression of sentiment. My Lord Palmerasion will baye to change his tactics if he hopes to effect a settlement of this long pending and vesations question. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which is now pretty generally regarded as a binnder and an absurdity, will have to be abrogated as the President suggests, or Lord Palmerston must come to the interpretation given it by Mr. Buchana as Minister to England, and sincy in all his expressed opinions concerning it. The country is fluily suitain the President in any course he may tall or this truly vexed question. The policy of the agininis allon will be American, despite all the afforts of its enemies at home and abroad.

Certain diplematic gentlemen have kept up almost a constant fluttering during the last two or three months. Every fresh cause of excitment puts these gentlemen into a buzz, and diplomatic circles become manifestly exercised. The news of Walker's landing in Central America, put these excitable gentlemen into general commotion, and before the excitable gentlemen into general commotion, and before the excitement had time to subside, a new cause of uncasiness presented itself in the appointment of General Lamar, Minister to Central America.

In sending Gen Lamar, Central America, the President has an object to aceve. He is determined to have a man there who will watch well the American interests; and who will rigidly enforce every precaution that no European power gains a foothold in that territory. The Central American affairs are becoming more and more

hered to by this administration.

The appointment of Gen. Lamar, we have so a new sensation in particular circles. Some of themen who have rendered themselves constinding fault with the foreign policy of the administration; was not the most sccoptable to a form that the constraint of the administration; or a still more recent one, whose from Washington was not the most voluntary life. Vehing agn.

from Washington was not the most voluntary life. Verbum sap.

It has been charged in certain quarters, that tain, in view of backing out from the Central pretensions, is figuring elsewhere with the prosquisition—we mean Yucatan. It is alleged the making rapid encroachments in that direction is urging on the Indian depredations which are lating that State, with the clear view of soon se "protection" of the pennisula.

[Correspondence of the Boston Courier Washington, Dec. 2

Senator Wilson's Educational Project for the D. Columbia—The Pay of Members of Congres. The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. for giving one million of acres of the public lands support of free schools in the District of Columbia izes the land to be given to the cities of Washin Georgetown, in proportion to their population. It is to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, tents for it are to be issued to the two cities in the rate capacity, and they are to control and have; sell it; and the money arising from sales is to contrust fund, never to be reduced, the income to be to the instruction of free children (including becourse) from 5 to 18 years of age. The whole meat and control of the fund and the schools is to the municipal authorities. It is not supposed bill will escape opposition.

At the recent Educational Convention, held at the sonian Institution, the statistics of the schools in were presented, showing the number of numbers.

At the recent Educational Convention, held at the sonian Institution, the statistics of the schools in were presented, showing the number of pupilisin lie and private schools, and the number subject tuttion, who are not provided for in either public state schools. The whole number of children, as to these statistics, is 10,697—of whom 3,228 are in schools, 2,460 in public schools, and 5,669—nea half—in no school at all.

There is one measure—consummated yesterday concurrence of the Senate—in which the House is initiatory step. It is a joint resolution respecting of members. The law passed last year, regular compensation of members, by which they were the year, and not as formorly by the day, is four defective in many respects, having been concoct hurry, and passed amidst the confusion of the days of the last session. Besides being defective details, the members find it inconvenient in som provisions, especially that which postpones the jof the compensation to the close of the session. It imes, when the respectability of the thing was, a consideration for legislative services it was de-

days of the last session. Besides being defective details, the members find it inconvenient in som provisions, especially that which postpones the p of the compensation to the close of the session. In times, when the respectability of the thing was, i a consideration for legislative services, it was dee good time to pay when the work was done, i. e. close of the session. It is quite a modern innovation that the properties of the session in the pay leg as their work progresses, and thus, from the nature employment, to phy partially in advance. Leg sessions are so long now-a-days, that members if day put off to an inconvenient period. Hence Con and Massachusetts, too, in conformity with the prive spirit of the day—has discovered that law who oay themselves, and make provision for the compensotion, ought to see to it that their allowance forthcoming once a month.

The joint resolution referred to, to remedy the definition of the compensation from the beginning of his term, to be puted at the rate of \$250 per month, and during sion compensation from the beginning of his term, to be puted at the rate of \$250 per month, and during sion compensation at the same rate. And on the first has accrued during the adjournment, at the same rate at the same rate. The resolution passed both Houses without an punctions or misgivings, and is now the law. Und you will see, members—receiving as they do

The resolution passed both Houses without an punctions or misgivings, and is now the law. Under you will see, members—receiving as they do a compensation of \$3,000—may now draw all the pat that yearly rate, from the 4th of March last present time, and mileage also; and \$250 each afterwards. Your Governor elect will draw about for his campaign services at home and for lest three weeks actual service here. ANOTHER FREE LOVE ESTABLISHMENT B

ANOTHER FREE LOVE ESTABLISHMENT BI Ur.—The free love establishment at Ludlow, for the last year or two has been a steach i nostrils of all decent people, has been broken last. Justice Allen, of Palmer, caused Edwi word, the chief of the family, to be brought him on Thursday, and sentenced him to the of Correction for six months, as a vagabond. Clark—or as she now calls herself, Miss Bout Love—her sister and her "late" husband have the town, and the people congratulate them that the old den of infamy has at last been clout. They have taken the law into their hands twice, but tar and feathers have not peffectual in either instance. Alvord is a man of 35 years, and used to live in this city, where said he once kept a "saloon." It was in evit that the only work he had been known to do he lived in this free love family was washing d sweeping rooms, &c. During the last month women concealed him in the house and drew o town for supplies of wood, provisions, &c., un women concealed him in the house and drew of town for supplies of wood, provisions, &c., unleast the Selectmen concluded to hand them over the State Almshouse, when the whole tribe fle the Shakers. They staid there but a day or however, and having returned again to thei haunts. Mr. Allen took legal measures as a Alvord has very foolishly appealed, and havin friends to go bail for him has been committed to iail in this city, where he will pass six month. jail in this city, where he will pass six month awaiting trial, giving the officers of the law a time to secure evidence to convict him of adu when his case is called up next summer.—Sp field (Mass.) Republican, Dec. 25.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the city and county of New York, from the 19 December to the 26th day of December, 185

	persons, 6. oin
	LASES. Alle s
bacess	
Ibuminaria, and Bright's	Heart, disease of
disease of kidneys 4	Heart, disease of, yn'
poplexy 3	Hip, disease of
trophia of the heart 1	Hooping cough
sthma 2	Inflammation
leeding 1	Inflammation of bowels
leeding from navel 1	Inflammation of brain.
iceding from womb 1	Inflammation of the he
ronchitis 5	Inflammation of lungs,
urned or scalded 1	Inflammation of stomac
ancer 1	Influenza
ancer of the breast 1	Intemperance
ancer of the liver 1	Jaundice
ancer of the stomach 1	Killed or murdered,
sualty 1	shooting
seualty, by fall 1	Malformation of anus.
holera infantum 2	Marasmus, adult
rrhosis of the liver 1	Marasmus, infantile
ompression of the brain, 1	
ongestion of the brain 4	Measles
ongestion of the lungs 5	
	Palsy
onsumption	Parturition difficult
onvulsions, infantile21	Pleurisy
onvulsions, puerperal 1	Premature birth
roup11	Rheumatism
ebility, adult 1	Rupture of the bladder
ebility, infantile 4	Rupture of a blood vess
elirium tremens 3	Rupture of the liver
arrhœa 4	Rupture of the womb
ropsy 2	Scrofula

**	Dec. 19, 1867	
44		
Increase	this week	
	BECAPITULATION-	-DISRASES CLASSED.
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